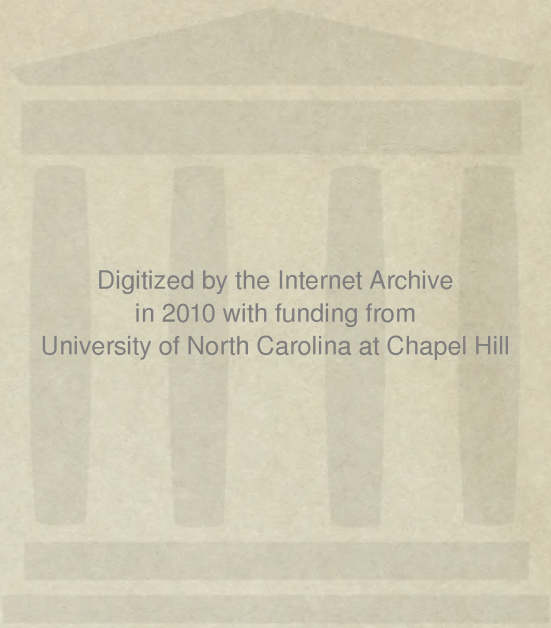
THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS

1995

THE AWARD

The North Carolina Awards were instituted by the 1961 General Assembly, which acted on the idea of the late Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, then State Senator from Pitt County. The purpose of the Awards, as set forth in the statutes, is to recognize "notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." It is the highest honor the state can bestow.

The North Carolina Award was designed by the eminent sculptor Paul Manship and was one of his last commissions before his death.



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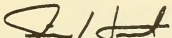
Dr. Christopher C. Fordham III, Chairman
Joseph D. Rowand
Carolyn Collins
Doris Betts
John S. Stevens

THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMITTEE

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

The North Carolina Award is the highest honor our state can bestow. Created in 1961 by the General Assembly, the award is given yearly to men and women who have made significant contributions in science, literature, fine arts, and public service.

On behalf of all North Carolinians I congratulate the 1995 award recipients for their outstanding achievements. We in North Carolina are grateful to these outstanding citizens for their leadership, service, and talent.



32nd North Carolina Awards

PROGRAM

Dinner and Awards Presentation
Raleigh Marriott Crabtree Valley
November 13, 1995

Welcome
The Honorable Betty Ray McCain, Secretary
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Pledge of Allegiance
Captain D. R. Scheu
United States Navy, Retired
U.S.S. *North Carolina* Battleship Memorial
Wilmington, North Carolina

Invocation
The Reverend Anna Louise Reynolds Pagano
Chaplain, Community House
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Entertainment
Musicians of the North Carolina Symphony
Brian Reagin, Violin
Daniel Shaughnessy, Violin
David Marschall, Viola
Elizabeth Beilman, Cello

Remarks
Dr. Christopher C. Fordham III
Chairman, North Carolina Awards Committee

Awards Presentation
The Honorable James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
State of North Carolina

Video Documentation Program
Department of Cultural Resources

Centerpieces provided by Sandi's Florist
Garner, North Carolina

Wine provided by Mutual Distributing Company,
Raleigh, North Carolina
— Jimmy Ensor

PAST RECIPIENTS

1964

John N. Couch
Science

Inglis Fletcher
Literature

John Motley Morehead
Public Service

Clarence Poe
Public Service

Francis Speight
Fine Arts

1965

Frank P. Graham
Public Service

Paul Green
Literature

Gerald W. Johnson
Literature

Hunter Johnson
Fine Arts

Frederick A. Wolf
Science

1966

Bernice Kelly Harris
Literature

Luther H. Hodges
Public Service

A. G. Odell, Jr.
Fine Arts

Oscar K. Rice
Science

1967

Albert Coates
Public Service

Jonathan Daniels
Literature

Carl W. Gottschalk
Science

Benjamin F. Swalin
Fine Arts

Hiram Houston Merritt
Science

1968

Robert Lee Humber
Public Service

Hobson Pittman
Fine Arts

Vermont C. Royster
Literature

Charles Phillips Russell
Literature

Stanley G. Stephens
Science

1969

Kenneth M. Brinkhous
Science

May Gordon Latham
Public Service

Ovid Williams Pierce
Literature

Charles W. Stanford, Jr.
Fine Arts

1970

Philip Handler
Science

Frances Gray Patton
Literature

Henry C. Pearson
Fine Arts

Terry Sanford
Public Service

1971

Guy Owen
Literature

James H. Semans
Fine Arts

Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans
Fine Arts

Capus Waynick
Public Service

James Edwin Webb
Science

1972

Sidney Alderman Blackmer
Fine Arts

Edward E. Davis, Jr.
Science

John Ehle
Literature

William Dallas Herring
Public Service

Harold Hotelling
Science

1973

Helen Smith Bevington
Literature

Ellis Brevier Cowling
Science

Burke Davis
Literature

Sam J. Ervin
Public Service

Kenneth Ness
Fine Arts

1974

William C. Fields
Fine Arts

Thad G. Stem, Jr.
Literature

Ellen Black Winston
Public Service

James B. Wyngaarden
Science

1975

Doris W. Betts
Literature

John L. Etchells
Science

William C. Friday
Public Service

Robert Ward
Fine Arts

1976

Romare Bearden
Fine Arts

C. Clark Cockerham
Science

Foster Fitz-Simons
Fine Arts

Juanita M. Kreps
Public Service

Richard Walser
Literature

1977

Elizabeth Duncan Koontz
Public Service

Reginald Glennis Mitchiner
Science

Reynolds Price
Literature

Joseph Curtis Sloane
Fine Arts

Jonathan Williams
Fine Arts

1978

Robert Robey Garvey, Jr.
Public Service

Henry L. Kamphoefner
Fine Arts

David Coston Sabiston, Jr.
Science

Harriet L. Tynes
Public Service

Manly Wade Wellman
Literature

1982

Selma Hortense Burke
Fine Arts

Nancy Winbon Chase
Public Service

Floyd W. Denny, Jr.
Science

Willie Snow Ethridge
Literature

R. Phillip Hanes, Jr.
Fine Arts

1983

Heather Ross Miller
Literature

Frank Guthrie
Science

Mary Dalton
Fine Arts

Harry Dalton
Fine Arts

Hugh Morton
Public Service

1984

George Watts Hill
Public Service

Robert L. Hill
Science

Maud Gatewood
Fine Arts

Lee Smith
Literature

Joseph Mitchell
Literature

Andy Griffith
Fine Arts

1988

Edith London
Fine Arts

Pedro Cuatrecasas
Science

Charles Edward Eaton
Literature

William S. Lee
Public Service

David Brinkley
Public Service

1989

Loonis McGlohon
Fine Arts

Gertrude B. Elion
Science

Ronald Bayes
Literature

Maxine M. Swalin
Public Service

Roy Park
Public Service

1990

Leon Rooke
Literature

H. Keith H. Brodie
Science

Bob Timberlake
Fine Arts

Dean Wallace Colvard
Public Service

Frank H. Kenan
Public Service

1994

Sarah Blakeslee
Fine Arts

Richard Jenrette
Public Service

Elizabeth Spencer
Literature

Marshall Edgell
Science

Freda Nicholson
Public Service

1979

Archie K. Davis
Public Service

John D. deButts
Public Service

Harry Golden
Literature

Walter Gordy
Science

Sam Ragan
Fine Arts

1980

Fred Chappell
Literature

George H. Hitchings
Science

Robert Lindgren
Fine Arts

Dan K. Moore
Public Service

Jeanelle C. Moore
Public Service

1981

Adeline McCall
Fine Arts

Glen Rounds
Literature

Ralph H. Scott
Public Service

Vivian T. Stannett
Science

Tom Wicker
Literature

1985

J. Gordon Hanes, Jr.
Public Service

Wilma Dykeman
Literature

Dr. Irwin Fridovich
Science

Claude F. Howell
Fine Arts

1986

Joseph M. Bryan
Public Service

Billy Graham
Public Service

A. R. Ammons
Literature

Ernest L. Eliel
Science

Doc Watson
Fine Arts

1987

John T. Caldwell
Public Service

Charles Kuralt
Public Service

Maya Angelou
Literature

Robert J. Lefkowitz
Science

Harvey K. Littleton
Fine Arts

1991

William J. Brown
Fine Arts

Mary Ellen Jones
Science

Robert R. Morgan
Literature

Jesse H. Meredith
Public Service

Elizabeth H. Dole
Public Service

1992

Louis D. Rubin, Jr.
Literature

John M.J. Madey
Science

William McWhorter Cochrane
Public Service

Maxwell R. Thurman
Public Service

Charles R. "Chuck" Davis
Fine Arts

1993

John Hope Franklin
Literature

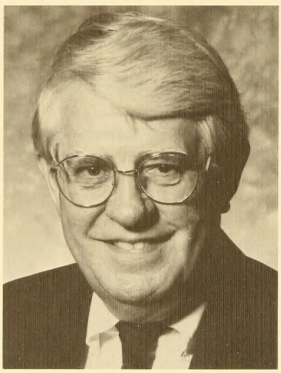
Oliver Smithies
Science

Joe Cox
Fine Arts

Eric Schopler
Public Service

Billy Taylor
Fine Arts

PUBLIC SERVICE
Banks C. Talley Jr.



An outstanding public servant, Banks Cooper Talley Jr. receives the 1995 North Carolina Award in Public Service for his contributions in education, historic preservation, and the arts.

The son of North Carolinians, Banks Talley was born in Bennettsville, South Carolina. After serving as a volunteer in World War II, he came to North Carolina to study at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he received a B.A. in history in 1950, along with an Air Force Reserve commission. He went on to earn an M.A. in 1956 and a Ph.D. in 1966.

Before completing his graduate education, Talley began his career at North Carolina State University in 1951 as assistant dean of students. He quickly rose through the ranks. By the time he retired as vice-chancellor for student affairs in 1984, Talley had built one of the country's most multifaceted college student support programs, featuring a sophisticated series of intellectual, aesthetic, and cultural events. His achievements included founding an innovative leadership support program, North Carolina Fellows, along with the Friends of the College concert series, which, since its creation, has introduced countless North Carolinians to classical music.

In 1977, Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr. asked Talley to become his executive assistant. By the time he left the position the following year, Talley had worked on various projects across state government, including preserving many houses in Raleigh's Blount Street Historic District.

Indeed, Talley has supported historic preservation on the local, state, and national levels. He helped restore Raleigh's Mordecai Park and designate the Oakwood and Capitol areas as historic districts. While vice-president of the Historic Preservation Society of North Carolina, he was instrumental in establishing a revolving fund for historic properties preservation in the state. Today this fund is acclaimed nationally. Talley also has served as a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and from 1983 to 1984 was its executive vice-president.

Truly a Renaissance man, Banks Talley found the opportunity to combine a personal interest with his proven leadership skills at the N.C. Symphony. When he first joined its board of trustees in 1980, the orchestra was reeling from years of financial problems, resignations, and strikes. Appointed executive director in 1980, Dr. Talley created a successful operation by moving decisively to restructure finances, employ new staff, shorten the season, help establish a restricted endowment, and invite guest artists to perform with the symphony.

By the time Talley retired this year, the symphony's earned income composed over 50 percent of the budget; its "ultimate" endowment exceeded $11,000,000; and a workable relationship existed between musicians and management. In addition, over 100 performances took place throughout the state over a 40-week season; and beyond that, the symphony gave 60 full orchestra concerts for over 80,000 schoolchildren. Volunteer support was strong. A national model, the symphony testifies to Talley's creativity and contribution to the people of North Carolina.

He and his wife Louise live in Raleigh; they have two daughters and a son.

SCIENCE
John S. Mayo

The work of John Sullivan Mayo, 1995 North Carolina Award winner in Science, will continue to have an impact well into the next century.

Born in Greenville, North Carolina, he received his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from North Carolina State University. Mayo has been at the forefront of the digital technologies that have brought the world to the threshold of the Information Age. During his 40-year career at AT&T Bell Laboratories (he recently retired as president), Mayo has worked with teams whose contributions in the field of telecommunications have been revolutionary.

Having helped develop the first transistorized digital computers and communication systems, Mayo contributed to the development of digital transmission systems, satellites, lightwave cable systems, and electronic systems for ocean sonar. He has been a principal architect in designing the global village. Mayo also has made major contributions to the technology of integrated circuits and to photonics—which use lightwaves to transmit digital information.

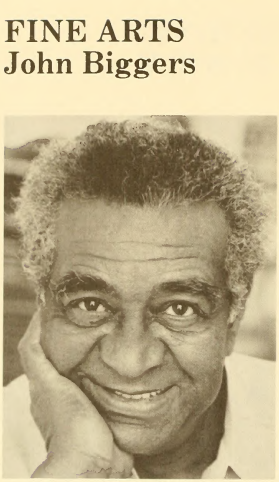
His work is part of our daily lives. He has made magic of the numbers one and zero, the base of computer language. Using these two digits, researchers represent almost any information as bits that manipulate the transistors inside of today's electronic devices. Through them, vast amounts of information are compressed into minuscule units so that an optical fiber, scarcely the diameter of a human hair, can carry thousands of telephone messages at the speed of light and with almost original quality. Virtually all long-distance telephone service today relies on this lightwave technology. The development of high-speed undersea communications of digital voice, data, and images over fiber optic cables and real time two-way links between computers in North America and Europe are other innovations significantly advanced by Mayo's dedication, expertise, and extraordinary vision.

Beyond computers that currently play such pivotal roles in homes, public institutions, and industry, digital enhancement of television is now on the horizon. This technology will enable us to communicate and conduct business, education, and personal matters through televisions that also will serve as computers. Mayo has been a leader in harnessing digital technology to provide reliable and cost-effective transmission of voice, data, and image communications. Without his efforts, the information superhighway would be a dream without the technology to become reality. His vision, leadership, and hard work helped create today's telecommunications revolution.

An early inductee into the National Academy of Engineering, Dr. Mayo is the recipient of numerous awards recognizing a career filled with important achievements. He has served in both technical and policy advisory roles for the United States and foreign governments. He returns often to attend meetings of North Carolina State University's Engineering Advisory Council and is an active board member of the Kenan Institute for Engineering, Technology, and Science at the university.

A resident of Chatham, New Jersey, John Mayo is married; he and his wife Lucille have four children.

FINE ARTS
John Biggers



We are happy to welcome home a 1995 North Carolina Award winner in Fine Arts, John Biggers, who has returned to live in his birthplace of Gastonia.

Biggers receives this award for contributions and achievements in American art, spanning over 50 years as both a student and teacher. His paintings hang in museums, libraries, and university centers. He collaborated with his nephew James Biggers on the mural that hangs in the North Carolina Legislative Building. Considered by many to be America's premier muralist, Biggers has created a body of work based on the experience of African Americans in the rural South that evokes a universal response. He is quoted as saying, "I'm not a big city artist telling a big city story; I'm a Southern man telling a story about home."

His bold synthesis of African and African American folk cultures with Western modernism allows Biggers to produce visually dynamic and symbolically copious images that stretch the mind and enrich the soul. Museums and private spaces throughout the country display his work.

Emotionally connected with nature and the natural long before "ecology" became a popular concept, Biggers has understood black people to be caretakers of the earth, the African American woman to be the preserver of life—the original Mother of the earth.

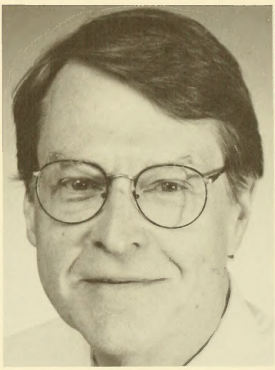
John Biggers entered Hampton Institute in 1941 intending to become a plumber. Fortunately for the world of art, he became a student of a psychologist and art instructor, Viktor Lowenfeld, who convinced administrators to allow him to start an art program at a time when black people were not being encouraged to become artists. Studying with the insistent Lowenfeld, Biggers learned to use line, form, and color to express his aspirations and to celebrate the beauty and strength of black people. Following naval service in World War II, he entered Pennsylvania State University. Biggers earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the university in 1948, the same year he also married Hazel Hales. In 1954 he received his Ph.D.

By then he had already started an art program at Texas Southern University in Houston. Over the next 34 years, he instilled his philosophy in students, teaching them not only about art but themselves and possibility. He encouraged students to think independently and creatively and, in doing so, attracted others to his classes. It is not surprising that Texas Southern became a major school for black artists, producing many prominent artists, art historians, and instructors.

While visiting West Africa, Biggers experienced a profound "homecoming." He enlisted the power of African culture as well as his own experience of African life in the American context to express his creative genius, which was not limited to Western art alone.

Since retiring from Texas Southern in 1983, Biggers has transformed his art from a kind of exaggerated realism into a more expressionistic art form. Precise details have become less important than the core truth. These new images of truth about the human spirit remain, however, as his work ever has—truth for us all.

SCIENCE
Clyde Hutchison III



One of the world's most distinguished scientists and researchers, Clyde A. Hutchison III receives the North Carolina Award in Science for his far-reaching discoveries in the field of molecular biology.

Currently a Kenan Professor in the UNC-Chapel Hill Medical School Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Dr. Hutchison long has worked in close partnership with Dr. Marshall Edgell. Their unique and highly productive collaboration, which began in the late 1960s while both were at the California Institute of Technology (Cal Tech), has resulted in significant scientific breakthroughs in genetics and DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that stores genetic information) research.

Born in New York City but raised in Chicago, Hutchison received a B.S. in physics from Yale in 1960 and a Ph.D. from Cal Tech in 1968. While at Cal Tech, Hutchison first teamed up with Edgell to explore the function of genes. Using restriction enzymes to dissect the DNA genome of a small virus, the two scientists discovered how to purify individual genes in the early 1970s. These findings helped lay the groundwork for gene cloning work in laboratories worldwide.

In 1968, Dr. Hutchison joined the UNC faculty as an assistant professor. While on leave in 1975 in Cambridge, England, he collaborated with Dr. Frederick Sanger and colleagues in determining the first complete DNA sequence of a genome. The genome selected for this landmark undertaking was the same one previously dissected by Hutchison and Edgell.

Following his return to Chapel Hill in 1976, Hutchison worked with Dr. Michael Smith (University of British Columbia) and Edgell to develop a way to mutate DNA deliberately. Called site directed mutagenesis, this technique is now a cornerstone of the newly emerging field of protein engineering.

Hutchison and Edgell have also worked together on the study of so-called "jumping genes" in mammals. This has led to a *Jurassic Park*-like experiment where a functioning, ancient DNA sequence was reconstructed from the sequence of inactive "molecular fossils" found in the modern genome.

Dr. Hutchison became a full professor at UNC in 1978. Today, besides his duties as a Kenan Professor, he is the U.S. editor of *DNA Sequence, The Journal of DNA Sequencing and Mapping.* A prolific writer, he has published scores of articles on various aspects of molecular genetics in *Cell, Science,* and *Nature.*

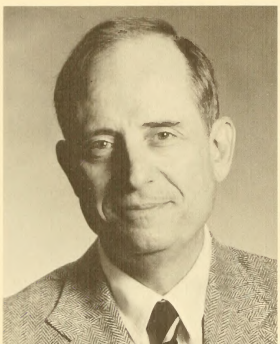
Hutchison has also been continuously committed to graduate education ever since his arrival at UNC. Scientists who received their doctoral training with him are currently on the faculties of major universities throughout the country.

Internationally respected by colleagues for his accomplishments and research skills, Clyde Hutchison received a career development grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in 1978 and a National Institutes of Health MERIT Award in 1987. This past April, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

A highly distinguished professor and researcher, Dr. Hutchison has brought great honor to the university and to North Carolina. The potential of his scientific discoveries is all but unlimited.

A resident of Chapel Hill, Dr. Hutchison has one son.

LITERATURE
James Applewhite



Renowned for his poetic genius, James Applewhite receives the 1995 North Carolina Award in Literature for increasing awareness of North Carolina's natural and cultural environments through his nationally acclaimed poetry.

Life holds a fascination for James Applewhite, whether it is the work of tobacco farmers or the passing of seasons along a river. He takes it all in, distills the experience, and creates poems that provide glimpses of Southern life.

Dr. Applewhite grew up near the family farm in the Wilson County town of Stantonsburg. Although the lives of family members and friends revolved around farming, Applewhite plunged into the world of literature.

At age six, he had rheumatic fever and spent a year at home, where through readings by adults, he learned about "Huckleberry Finn" and heard tales based on "The Odyssey" and "The Arabian Nights." He returned to school a storyteller, delighting his classmates with adventure tales that featured them.

The impact of his early life has remained with him and greatly influences both his writing subjects and style. As fellow writer Reynolds Price has remarked about both of them, "We come from families that were not especially highly read people. They were literate but not big readers. We've always wanted to communicate in our work with that sort of person. He's an intelligent person, who's not prepared to go to graduate school to understand T. S. Eliot or Ezra Pound."

Applewhite attended Duke University in Durham for his undergraduate, master's, and doctoral degrees. He knew that if he were going to concentrate on writing poetry, he would have to work in academia. Fortunately, besides his writing talents, he is a natural teacher and enjoys "the face-to-face narrative and dialogue that happens between teacher and class as well as the immediate feedback."

His first teaching job was at UNC-Greensboro, a university known for its tradition of good poets. While there, he published his first poem, "The Children in the Rug." Others soon followed, and he began receiving awards such as the Emily Clark Balch Prize for poetry.

In 1972, Applewhite returned to Duke as an assistant professor and continues to write and teach there as a full professor.

Over the past 20 years, Applewhite has written seven books of poetry and a book of criticism. He has held fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts and, in 1992, was given the Jean Stein Award in Poetry by the American Academy and the Institute of Arts and Letters. His most recent book, *A History of the River*, won the 1993 Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award.

Throughout his illustrious writing career, Applewhite has developed a uniquely Southern and sophisticated approach to poetry. As one reviewer wrote about his publication, *Ode to the Chinaberry Tree and Other Poems*, "His subject matter is spiritually universal—coming to terms with death, sexuality, family—but his terms are grounded in the Southern experience: pig barbecue, collard greens, tobacco. . . ."

He currently resides in Durham with his wife Janis; they have one daughter and two sons.

FINE ARTS
Kenneth Noland

For his innovative and influential work in Modern abstract painting, and for enhancing North Carolina's artistic reputation, Kenneth Noland receives a 1995 North Carolina Award in Fine Arts.

In Asheville, Noland's artistic talents were first nurtured by his mother, an amateur musician, and his father, a Sunday painter of landscapes and still lives.

After serving in the Air Force during World War II, Noland returned to the North Carolina mountains and attended Black Mountain College. It was there that he first encountered European geometric abstraction and began his pursuit of color.

After several years, Noland left to study in Paris where he had his first one-man show in April, 1949. By then, Mirò, Matisse, and Picasso had all inspired within him an appreciation of the physical sense of art. Once back in the U.S. and settled in Washington, D.C., Noland began exploring further the process of creating art. Although maintaining contact with the New York art scene, Noland, along with Morris Louis and Helen Frankenthaler, started to work on an art approach influenced by the action paintings of Jackson Pollock, while maintaining a distinct and less dramatic style, eventually known as the Washington Color School.

Noland and Louis experimented with staining color directly into raw canvas to allow structures for accidental combinations of gravity and paint, akin to the "improvised harmonies of jazz," as one curator described them. Noland called these his "one shot" paintings: the method allowed no opportunity for reworking. As Noland himself explained it, "We wanted the appearance to be the result of the process of making it—not necessarily to look like a gesture, but to be the result of real handling." This was a significant break from abstract expressionism.

Throughout the 1960s and '70s, Noland continued his exploration of color, often experimenting with canvases shaped to accommodate color. As one writer put it, "Their astonishing color appeared to have magically fallen into place, as though Noland had banished all sense of touch in order to appeal directly to the sense of sight." In the 1980s, he began working with clay and handmade paper, media that required and left evidence of the artist's personal touch. Resurrecting a form he employed in the '60s, Noland used the chevron to explore surface texture—the thickness and thinness of colored paint.

For almost 50 years, Kenneth Noland has led all who have wished to follow on a fascinating exploration of color and introduced the world to entirely new art forms. He is considered to be one of the most important contemporary artists of our time. As Kenneth Moffit of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston notes, ". . . Noland has already established himself as one of the real master painters of our century. Few modern artists have achieved the level of quality that he has attained and even fewer have maintained it in so many pictures."

Kenneth Noland has three sons and a daughter. He currently resides in North Bennington, Vermont, with his wife Paige Rense, editor in chief of *Architectural Digest.*

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